

THO

Must I endure all this? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
 This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil, *Gen. v. 29.*
 This is not the place for a large reduction.
 There is a very great inequality among men as to their in-
 ternal endowments, and their external conditions, in this
 life. *Calamy's Sermons.*
 2. The next future.
 Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but this
 once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*
 3. This is uſed for this time.
 By this the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*
 4. The laſt paſt.
 I have not wept this forty years; but now
 My mother comes aſreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*
 5. It is often oppoſed to that.
 As when two winds with rival force contend,
 This way and that, the wav'ring fails they bend,
 While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
 Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*
 According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected to-
 gether after this or that determinate manner, a body of this
 or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*
 Do we not often hear of this or that young heir? are not
 his riches and his lowneſſes talk'd of together? *South's Sermon.*
 And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend, *Dryden.*
 6. When this and that reſpect a former ſentence, this relates to
 the latter, that to the former member.
 Their judgment in this we may not, and in that we need
 not, follow. *Hooder.*
 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to the other.
 Conſider the arguments which the author had to write
 this, or to deſign the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*
 With endleſs pain this man perſues
 What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:
 And t'other fondly hopes to ſee
 What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*
 THISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*pyzel*, Saxon; *dieſel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.]
 A prickly weed growing in corn fields.
 The leaves of the thistle grow alternately on the branches,
 and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſqua-
 moſe and prickly. *Miller.*
 Hatful docks, rough thiſtles, keekies, burs. *Shakeſp.*
 Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your
 heart. — There thou prick'ſt her with a thistle. *Shakeſp.*
 Thiſtles alſo and thistles it ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton.*
 Tough thiſtles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
 And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*
 Rie graſs will kill thiſtles. *Mortimer's Huſb.*
 THISTLE, golden. *n. ſ.* A plant.
 The golden thistle hath the appearance of a thistle: the
 flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the em-
 bries; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the
 top of each embryo is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*
 THISTLY. *adj.* [*from thistle*.] Overgrown with thiſtles.
 Wide o'er the thisty lawn as ſwells the breeze,
 A whitening ſhower of vegetable down
 Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*
 THITHER. *adv.* [*piſſen*, Saxon.]
 1. To that place: it is oppoſed to hither. *Shakeſp.*
 We're coming thither.
 When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
 Sets forth; he thither, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*
 There Phoenix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
 And thither all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*
 2. To that end; to that point.
 THITHERTO. *adv.* [*thither and to*.] To that end; ſo far.
 THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither and ward*.] Towards that
 place.
 Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward
 Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Fairy Qu.*
 Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence:
 We met him thitherward, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*
 By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,
 As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
 The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very
 goodly footſteps of their journey thitherward, but not the
 like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*
 A tuft of dailies on a flow'ry lay
 They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way. *Dryden.*
 THO. *adv.* [*doone*, Saxon.]
 1. Then. *Spenser.*
 2. Tho' contracted for though.
 3. THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ains.*
 THONG. *n. ſ.* [*þrang*, þrong, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of
 leather.
 The Tuſcan king
 Laid by the lance and took him to the ſling;
 Thrice whirld the thong about his head, and threw
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's En.*
 The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large thongs
 about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

THO

The ſmiths and armourers on palſſies ride,
 And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and thongs for ſhields pro-
 vide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 THORACICK. *adj.* [*from thorax*.] Belonging to the breaſt.
 The chyle grows grey in the thoracick duct. *Arbutnot.*
 THORAL. *adj.* [*from thorax*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.
 The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman
 law, was ſometimes made by a thoral ſeparation. *Ayliffe.*
 THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; *þorn*, Saxon; *domus*,
 Dutch.]
 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.
 Thorns and thistles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*
 2. A prickly growing on the thorn buſh.
 The moſt upright is ſharper than a thorn hedge. *Mic. vii.*
 Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the roſe. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing troubleſome.
 The guilt of empire; all its thorns and cares
 Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*
 THORAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.
 The thornapple is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes
 up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer diſtichs from
 the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*
 THORNBAC. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.
 The thornback when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbut.*
 THORNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ains.* which he diſtin-
 guiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.
 THORNY. *adj.* [*from thorn*.]
 1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
 He wore, ſweet head, a thorny diadem. *Randolph.*
 The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
 His neck ſhoots up a thick'et thorny wood;
 His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*
 The wicker madmen did for virtue toil
 A thorny, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*
 They on the bleak top
 Of rugged hills, the tho'ny bramble crop. *Dryden.*
 2. Pricking; vexatious.
 No diſlike againſt the perſon
 Of our good queen, but the ſharp thorny points
 Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Difficult; perplexing.
 By how many thorny and hard ways they are come there-
 unto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 THOROUGH. *prepoſ.* [*the word thorough extended into two ſyl-*
lables.]
 1. By way of making paſſage or penetration,
 2. By means of.
 Mark Antony will follow
 Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
 With all true faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [*The adjective is always written thorough,*
the prepoſition commonly through.]
 1. Complete; full; perfect.
 The Iriſh horſeboys, in the thorough reformation of that
 realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenser.*
 He did not deſire a thorough engagement till he had time to
 reform ſome whom he reſolv'd never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*
 A thorough tranſlator muſt be a thorough poet. *Dryden.*
 A thorough practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of
 others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*
 2. Paſſing through.
 Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without thorough
 lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*
 THOROUGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough and fare*.] A paſſage through
 a paſſage without any ſtop or let.
 Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as thoroughfares now
 For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*
 His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a
 thoroughfare for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſp.*
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
 Of eaſy thoroughfare. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
 The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat
 and belly; a kind of thoroughfare, or common ſhore for the
 good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermon.*
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
 Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or en'ring in:
 A thoroughfare of news; where ſome deſire
 Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*
 THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [*from thorough*.] Completely; fully.
 Look into this buſineſs thoroughly. *Shakeſp.*
 We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are tho-
 roughly wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities
 on themſelves. *Dryden's Duſſelſhop.*
 One would think that every member of the community,
 who embraces with vehemence the principles of either par-
 ty, had thoroughly liſted and examined them. *Addiſon.*
 They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as thoroughly as if
 they had never made them. *Aterbury's Sermon.*
 THOROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough and ſped*.] Finiſhed in prin-
 ciples; thoroughpaced. *Our*

THO

Our thoroughſped republick of whigs, which contains the
 bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly
 uſeful to princes. *Swift.*
 THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough and pace*.] Perfect in what
 is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a
 bad ſenſe.
 When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt claue, the ableſt
 of thoſe who were reckoned the moſt ſtanch and thoroughpaced
 whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*
 THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough and ſtitch*.] Completely;
 fully. A low word.
 Perſeverance alone can carry us thoroughſtitch. *L'Eſtrange.*
 THORP. *n. ſ.*
 Thorp, thorp, thrap, trep, trop, are all from the Saxon
 þorp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*
 THOSE. *pron.* the plural of that.
 Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
 Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*
 The fibres of this muſcle act as thoſe of others. *Cheyne.*
 Sure there are poets which did never dream
 Upon Parnafus, nor did taſte the ſtream
 Of Helicon, we therefore may ſuppoſe
 Thoſe made not poets, but the poets thoſe. *Denham.*
 THOU. *n. ſ.* [*þu*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſin-
 gular *thee*, *ſe*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the
 oblique caſes plural *you*, *cor*, Saxon.]
 1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.
 Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
 The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch thee.
 I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill.
 Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
 To feeling as to fight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 I am as like to call thee fo again,
 To ſpit on thee again, to ſpurn thee too,
 If thou wilt lend this money lend it not
 As to thy friend. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Thou, if there be a thou in this baſe town,
 Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,
 And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown fail. *Dryden.*
 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.
 When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors we ſay you; but in ſo-
 lemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay thou.
 To THOU. *v. a.* [*from thou*.] To treat with familiarity.
 Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou thou'ſt him
 ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſp.*
 THOUGH. *conjunction.* [*þeah*, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.]
 1. Notwithſtanding that; although.
 Not that I ſo affirm, though ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*
 The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,
 And guard itſelf, though but a child invade.
 I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared
 for thoſe that love him, though they be ſuch as eye hath not
 ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to
 conceive. *Locke.*
 Though the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to uni-
 verſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. As THOUGH. As if; like as if.
 In the vine were three branches; and it was as though it
 budded. *Gen. xl. 10.*
 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language:
 however; yet.
 You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:
 'Tis dangerous though to treat me in this fort,
 And to reſuſe my offers, though in ſport. *Dryden.*
 A good cauſe wou'd do well though;
 It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
 THOUGHT. *the preterite and part. paſſ. of think.*
 I told him what I thought. *Shakeſp.*
 Are my friends embark'd?
 Can any thing be thought of for their ſervice?
 Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain.
 No other tax could have been thought of, upon which ſo
 much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*
 THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*from the preterite of to think*.]
 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
 2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
 Sulph'rous and thought executing fires
 Singe my white head. *Shakeſp.*
 For our inſtruction to impart
 Things above earthly thought. *Milton.*
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.
 Thought, if tranſlated only, cannot be loſt in another lan-
 guage; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion,
 which are the image and ornament of that thought, may be
 ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unkindneſs. *Dryden.*
 One may often find as much thought on the reverſe of a
 medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
 Thoughts come crouding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only
 difficulty is to chooſe or to reject. *Dryden.*
 4. Reflection; particular conſideration. *Locke.*

THO

Why do you keep alone?
 Of ſorriett fancies your companions making,
 Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died
 With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 5. Conception; preconceived notion.
 Things to their thought
 So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*
 6. Opinion; judgment.
 He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpised in the thought
 of him that is at eaſe. *Job xii. 5.*
 They communicated their thoughts on this ſubject to each
 other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*
 Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his thought,
 And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*
 7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration.
 Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,
 Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of thought. *Roscommon.*
 Nor was godhead from her thought. *Milton.*
 8. Deſign; purpoſe.
 The thoughts I think towards you are thoughts of peace,
 and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*
 9. Silent contemplation.
 Who is ſo groſs
 That cannot ſee this palpable device?
 Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?
 Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
 When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp.*
 10. Sollicitude; care; concern.
 Let us return, left he leave caring for the aſſes and take
 thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*
 Hawis was put in trouble, and died with thought and an-
 guiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Adam took no thought, eating his fill. *Milton.*
 11. Expectation.
 The main deſery
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.
 His face was a thought longer than the exact ſymmetrians
 would allow. *Sidney.*
 If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence
 alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a thought the bet-
 ter, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by
 degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bot-
 tom: if the cork be a thought too light to ſink under the ſur-
 face, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Br.*
 My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I
 think I am a thought better. *Swift.*
 THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought and full*.]
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.
 On theſe he muſ'd within his thoughtful mind,
 And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Attentive; careful.
 Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
 Conſume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing:
 Unſpotted long with human blood;
 War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades,
 And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*
 4. Anxious; ſollicitous.
 In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
 See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-seat;
 Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
 And thoughtful foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*
 THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [*from thoughtful*.] With thought or
 conſideration; with ſollicitude.
 THOUGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtful*.]
 1. Deep meditation.
 2. Anxiety; ſollicitude.
 THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [*from thought*.]
 1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
 2. Negligent; careleſs.
 It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs with-
 out remore for the paſt, and thoughtleſs of the future. *Rogers.*
 3. Stupid; dull.
 His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
 And ſeems deſign'd for thoughtleſs majeſty:
 Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
 And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*
 THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from thoughtleſs*.] Without thought;
 careleſly; ſtupidly.
 In reſtleſs hurries thoughtleſſly they live,
 At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*
 THOUGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtleſs*.] Want of thought;
 abſence of thought.
 THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought and ſick*.] Uneaſy with reflection.
 Heaven's face doth glow
 With triſtful viſage; and, as gainſt the doom,
 Is thoughtſick at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [*þyrend*, Saxon; *duyſend*, Dutch.]
 1. The number of ten hundred.

About